Established 1854. THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publisher.

Rialto Bldg., Ninth and Grand Avenue. Subscription Rates: By carrier, Dally and Eunday, 10 cents per week; 45 cents per month.

40 cents; three months, \$1; six months, \$2; one year, \$4. Single copies, 2 cents, Daily; 5 cents Sunday.

The Kansas City Weekly Journal. Published Thursdays, 50 cents per year.

Telephones: Rusiness Office, 250; Editerial rooms, 812 Kansas City, Kas., W. 23.

Foreign Advertising: The J. E. Van Doren Special Agency, with offices 1229 Ma-scule Temple, Chicago, and 21-32 Tribune Building, New York, sole agent for foreign

Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City, Misscuri, as second class mail matter.

Wenther Forecast for Monday. Washington, April 3 -- For Oklahoma and India

Territory: Showers: colder in northern and west-ern portions; southerly, shifting to northwesterly,

For Missouri: Rain; easterly, shifting to north erly, winds.

For Kansas: Rein; possibly turning into snow much colder; winds be-

For Nebranka: Rain; possibly turning into snow; colder; northerly winds.

TO-MORROW'S ELECTION.

The voters of Kansas City can well afford to suspend their interest in the Spanish-American crisis for a day or so and give their closest attention to the election of city officials which will take place to-morrow. We may or we may not have war with Spain, but we must have city government regardless of national or international events.

The issues of the local campaign have been for some time made up. They have been clearly defined and strongly presented. The Republican party has put forth a strong, explicit and progressive platform. and challenges attention to its recent administrations as a guarantee that this platform, in case the party is victorious, will be carried out to the letter.

The Democartic platform, technically ambiguous on the leading questions of public interest and importance, has been unmis takably elucidated by the campaign orators. This elucidation has shown the voters of this city that the Democratic party is against parks in general and the present park system in particular; that it is against reform in the police department; that it is inimical to the interests of labor; that it is governed by a gang of notorious tricksters and corruptionists.

If the Republican ticket is elected, public improvements will continue, more laborers will be employed, home rule will be accomplished and the substantial revival of prosperity upon which the city has entered will receive new stimulus.

If the Democratic party is successful, work on the park system will be checked or discontinued permanently, other improvements will be retarded, laborers will be thrown out of employment, home rule will become an iridescent dream, and the corrupt gang that once degraded the city will become a fixed and potent factor that will require greater effort to dislodge than is now required to keep it out of power.

This comparison makes the issue wide but the comparison is just and the situation must be faced by the voters.

AND THIS PROM CRITTENDEN! Unfortunately not all of the candidates on' the Democratic city ticket are well known. Some of them have been raised from the depths of obscurity and given the distinction of party nomination. The public is getting acquainted with their records, but many citizens are not so well informed as they should be before casting

their ballots. It is interesting therefore that so high an authority as Mr. T. T. Crittenden should make public a clear, though indirect, estimate as to what the Democratic ticket amounts to as a whole. At the Gilliss opera house Saturday night, Mr. Crittenden, referring to the Democratic push in general, said:

"Joe Shannon is the brainiest and bes man in the whole concern."

As this cannot be construed as a compliment to Shannon, its effect is to discount the whole Democratic ticket, and the Democratic management. Everybody knows who and what Joe Shannon is. His political motives and methods are famous. There is no doubt as to his standard. It is as fixed as the rocks of Gibraltar. In making comparisons with Shannon, therefore, the unknown quantities take their values from him. When therefore, it is declared that Shannon is "the brainiest and best man in the whole concern," we begin to size up comprehensively how very little there is to "the concern."

And this, too, from Mr. T. T. Crittenden, ex-congressman, ex-governor, ex-consul general; the man of distinguished chivairy, of exquisite deportment, of almost feminine graces; the man of experience, who knows a good thing when he sees it, and who sees a good thing when he knows it; the man who kissed Pattl and exterminated the James gang! Who shall question such an authority?

PROVIDE FOR THE SCHOOLS. One of the most important of the responsibilities devolving upon the citizen who will cast his vote to-morrow is that of providing for the public school. The necessary increase in the expense of maintaining a system of schools is greater than that of other municipal departments, for the reason that buildings must be continually added to meet the wants of the constantly increasing population.

Our citizens have always responded promptly to the calls for needed school facititles, and they are well satisfied with the results attained. The school buildings the board has erected in recent years meet the modern requirements of comfort, health and respectable appearance, and yet they are very modest structures. The expensive finish in iron and maride so common in many of the school houses in the East and in a few Western cities has not been attempted by our board. The last building put up-the Manual Training high school-while yet unfinished, is a model of convenience and economy; it is the pride of the city and the admiration of visitor from abroad. Mr. Studniczska, a member of the St. Louis school board, who recently inspected this building with a view to the erection of a similar one in his own city. expressed surprise that so fine a building could be put up for less than \$60,000, exclusive of lot and equipment. The immediate necessity of completing this building was apparent to a committee of the Commercial Club which recently made an

investigation of the school, and this neces-

sity was made prominent in its report previously published in The Journal.

The ward schools are overcrowded, making it necessary to add to many of them and to build new ones. These schools, un like the high schools, must be local, numer ous, smaller and therefore individually less expensive; they must follow up the widening boundaries of the district in order to accommodate the small children who attend them. The \$300,000, which the board of education has asked for, will be barely sufficient to meet the demands. In to-morrow's election the children should be provided for, as they have been in the past,

AS TO THE LAW OF INTERVENTION. If there is any nation on earth that

should be silent on the injustice of an armed intervention to stop a civil war or relieve a people from oppression it is Spain. On several occasions the integrity of the Spanish government has been preserved by the armed intervention of neighboring nations, and on more than one occasion a huge faction of the Spanish people have solicited and received foreign aid in relieving themselves of tyrannical rulers.

When, in 1700, the grandson of Louis XVI. acquired the throne of Spain and the affairs of the nation were dictated wholly by for eigners, it was only through the armed intervention of England Austria and Holland that the rightful Spanish king became enabled to resume his throne. So, too, a century later, it was through foreign intervention that Spain became relieved of the oppressions of Napoleon, and t was less than eighty years ago that France, Austria, Prussia and Russia made an armed intervention to save the Spanish people from the horrors of a civil war. It was this last intervention, however that wrought out a reorganization of the accepted international rules. The intervention at this time was for the purpose of putting down a revolution and establishing the reigning government in unquestioned power. England at once took exceptions to this theory of intervention, and she was backed by the United States which about this time first enunciated the Monroe doctrine. It was held by the intervening powers that the right of a people to alter their government against the will of the reigning dynasty is dangerous, and that revolution is opposed to the peace of all states in the neighborhood. On the contrary England insisted that such a theory s in opposition to national sovereignty and only delays while intensifying revolution The British statesmen held that every na tion was entitled to a free and fair field n which to settle its own internal affairs, without interference from other nations, and in this they took a consistent position with British utterances at the time France

But to this policy of non-interference Great Britain and every civilized nation has made notable exceptions. It is consented by all Europe that interventions may be justified in the preservation of the balance of power. That is, when a nation through diplomacy or otherwise, is becoming dangerous to the peace of its neighbors, it is held that they may take combined measures to check such growth. The United States enunciated this doctrine fully through President Monroe when it declared that it would "consider any attempt on the part of allied European powers to extend their systems to any portion of our hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." The real meaning of this declaration was that we would not permit other nations to help Spain in putting down revo lutions in her South American provinces Another exception, and the one most uni versally recognized, is the right to inter fere in revolutions or national wars where great cruelties and barbarities are being committed. This was the pretext used by England, Russia and France when, in 1827, they intervened against Turkey and gave to Greece her liberty. Not only was Greece relieved of Turkish oppression and brutalities, but she was also given a kingdom and a throne which has since been preserved to her by the European powers. It is scarcely a year since the powers again intervened to preserve Greece from the feocious Turk, and it is only by reason of this intervention that the little kingdom remains intact and preserves her inde

intervened to help the American revolu-

tionists.

pendence. Those who are hunting for justification for the intervention of the United States between Spain and Cuba need go no further than this Greek episode. There is a striking similarity between the condition of the Greeks under Turkey and the Cubans under Spain. There is little doubt that Spanish atrocites in Cuba have equaled if not surpassed the Turkish barbarities in Greece, and an intervention which is dictated by feelings of humanity must challenge the approval of European nations. That great writer on international law, Theodore D. Woolsey, says in one of his works: "It must be held that unusual cruleties, es pecially in civil war, will justify not only remonstrances, but measures for the protection of the weaker power, to an ex tent even of an earlier recognition of its independence and substantial aid in main taining it."

Returning to the original proposition that every nation should be left to work out its own salvation, except when violating the laws of humaity, it must be said that England and the United States have remained consistent with their enunciated principles. When England joined with Spain and France to enforce the payment of certain claims against the Mexican government she expressly stipulated that she would have nothing to do with upsetting the Mexican government or imposing any European system on the Mexican people, and when she found that France was determined to set up a monarchy there she withdrew from the expedition and left France to her own devices. At the same time the United States protested vigorously against the French invasion of Mexico, but Napoleon paid little attention to these pro tests as our country was plunged in civil war and had no ability to enforce its demands. But after the rebellion had been put down our government turned to the Mexican question and informed Louis Napoleon that it would be inconvenient, gravely inconvenient, if he were not to withdraw his troops from Mexico. At the same time there was a more or less omin ous movement of American troops toward the Mexican border, and Napoleon backed down and out. Two months later the Mex Ican empire came to an end, and the illstarred Maximilian lost his head. Our action then was in harmony with the Monro doctrine, and the action of England was in harmony with the theories that she enunciated at the time of our Revolutionary war.

Be it remembered that France was in possession of Mexico by right of conquest. and that Maximilian was at the head of the regular and recognized government. while Juarez was a revolutionist and out-

law. At that time we considered the Monroe doctrine broad enough to justify the expulsion of a European nation from our continent, and there are those who believe that it would fustify the expulsion of Spain from Cuba without seeking excuses in Spanish barbarities. But if once we set up this interpretation of the doctrine, how are we to stop short of expelling England from Canada?

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The war cloud is lowering, with the storm center directly over the Sebree ticket.

"Coin" Harvey has appendicitis. It suspected that he inadvertently swallowed a gold argument.

Mr. Cleveland cannot but admire the skill with which President McKinley handles his team of wild horses.

Delay at this functure is harrowing, but every day of peace puts us in better shape for war. Let us be patient.

Whether war is declared or not, there will be a pitched battle to-morrow and the Shannon gang will be badly routed.

Spain is wise in halting her torpedo flotilla at the Cape Verde islands. It is a nice little fleet and well worth preserv-

By observing the energetic character of our preparations Spain will notice that this country is not getting ready for a game of croquet.

war, and to everything else that will divert public attention from the present governor of Michigan. To-morrow the people of Kansas City will decide whether they want a continuation of

The Hon. Hazen S. Pingree is opposed to

good government or a return to gang rule and municipal chaos. The unwritten agreement of the two political parties in regard to members of

the school board should be honorably carried out to-morrow. The swiftness with which congress is voting new war vessels should give the Spanish tingoes a sudden and violent at-

tack of sober second thought

Sam Jones says nearly all politicians go to hell. This would not worry the politiclans much if they were quite sure all the noisy preachers go to the other place.

The Washington Post concludes that it was "a sorry day for Alfred Austin when he conceived the notion that he is a poet." Why for Austin more than for the rest of us?

could have spared Iconoclast Brann without loss. The room of such fellows is worth their company a thousand times If the foreign affairs committee of the

A much less populous state than Texas

senate drags along through the week without reporting, it may expect a stormy scene when it comes to settling with Editor Medill. On account of the war excitement and a

ew other things, the country doesn't seem to be deeply impressed with Governor Leedy's announcement that the supreme court must go. In regard to that much worn John

Sherman resignation rumor, the country

would not object to seeing it verified. If

Judge Day is doing the work, he ought to have the honor and the salary. There is no way to judge the future but by the past. The people of this city know Mr. Jones will make them a good mayor. because he has made them a good mayor in the past and is making them a good mayor to-day. They would have to take chances on Sebree, with the probability of getting the

worst of it. It is an excellent plan to let

well enough alone

Complaint is made in some quarters that the Kansas City high school is costing the people too much. A weaker complaint could hardly be formulated. One of the chief recommendations of our high school is the economical manner in which it is conducted. It costs about 50 per cent less per capita of the attendance than the high schools at St. Louis, and about 60 per cent less per capita than the Chicago high schools. Yet it ranks fully abreast of those schools in every particular.

MISSOURI POINTS.

The ominous suggestion comes from the esteemed (Popocratic) Nevada Post that Fitzhugh Lee is the greatest man in the United States or Nebraska either!"

. . .

Barton county Pops came out of the fusion deal on the local nominations he short end of the string as usual, the Democrats having promptly hogged everything in sight with the exception of two of the minor offices.

The practically limitless extent to which loyal newspaper man will go in sacrificng himself in answer to the demands of his party is illustrated in the action of Editor Reid, of the Albany Advocate, in agreeing to accept a Popocratic nomination for the legislature.

If Editor Long, of the Marceline Journal is the victim in the mayoralty race with his only rival, Mr. Buster, he at least will have the satisfaction of knowing at once, without waiting for any report from court of inquiry, that the explosion was of external origin.

The Northwest Missouri Press Associa tion decided through its executive commitwhich met in St. Joe a day or two ago, to follow its annual meeting later in the season with an excursion to Denver and probably Salt Lake, returning by way of the exposition at Omaha, The discouraging report comes from

where he has been making Pop speeches ately, that H. Martin Williams has no no tion of leaving Missouri with the idea of oing to Delaware, or for any other benefcent purpose whatever. The possibility of an assumption of con trol by the Burlington of the Hamilton

& Kingston jerkwater road, with its ex-

tension by way of Mirabile to a connection

with the main line at Lathrop is intimated

in a rumor which Colonel Hampton gives currency to in his Mirabile Mercury. "Our governor has become impatient at the delay of the administration," remarks Popocratic Brother Strock, of the Albany Ledger, "and has gone to the Pacific coast where he called in a newspaper reporter the other day and showed him the veins

standing out on the gubernatorial muscle." Now that an extraordinary session of the Missouri legislature has been threatened by Governor Stephens in case of war with oain, the desirability of arriving at some peaceful solution of the difficulty arising out of the Cuban situation is, the St. Joe thinks, more apparent than ever be fore.

The Nevada Republican wants Weather Prophet Irl Hicks to turn his professional

attention toward the war scare so that his predictions in that direction, as is the case with his meteorological forecasts, may be played with a copper, so to speak, and some idea of what the future has in store for us be thus obtained.

The paper there tells of a funny incident at Hopkins during the progress of a local entertainment not long ago. Two prominent physicians entered the hall just in hear a chorus which was rendering a duck song cry out "quack! quack! quack!" The equine smile on the part of the audience was distinctly audible.

The two colonels who are up against each other in Howard county for the Democratic nomination for the state senator ship are on an even footing in the matter of ancestry, R. C. Clark being the son of General Clark, of Confederate fame, and Stephen Cooper a descendant of the pioneer for whom Cooper county was

St. Joseph's public library numbers among its quite numerous valuable volumes several books gotten up especially for the use of the blind, the text being printed in raised lines or in the New York point sysem so as to be easily read through the finger tips. The list includes the Old and New Testaments, "Bible Blessings," Crewe," "Fireside Science" and "Pilgrim's as well as some printed for sightless readers. The report as to Senator Cockrell's fail-

ing health is denied. The venerable dis

penser of government garden sass is said

still to have a steadiness of movement and

an accuracy of aim in handling and sort-

ing the packages of cabbage and mari-

gold seeds that are at once the envy and dismay of his younger colleagues, and betoken his retention for many a day of his pristine vigor and activity in the good work. Evidently there is more truth than poetry in the statement that Lonnie's metropol tan police force in Kansas City is furn ished with fresh recruits from the ranks of the faithful followers of the administration in the rural districts rather than from among the hungry ones at home. A personal item in the Bolivar Free Press reads

as follows: "The family of H. W. Hull

removed to Kansas City Monday. Mr. Huil

is a substitute on the police force." The United States cruiser, Marblehead, one of the swiftest vessels of the navy, has a Missouri boy as one of its officers. J. P. Morton, Proctor Morton, his friends call him, is a son of Professor H. T. Morton, who has had charge at different times of schools at Clarksburg, Moniteau county; Richmon Ray county, and other places in Missouri. boy comes of good stock, the Columbia Herald says, having inherited fighting qualities from ancestors who fought in the war of the Revolution. He graduated some years ago from a Missouri high school. So young was he at the time of his graduation that he wore knee trousers and when the grave and reverend seniors stood up to receive their diplomas this lad was the center of general interest. He afterward attended the state university and was there appointed cadet at the United States Naval academy at Annapolis.

"In spite of the valiant attitude of General Stephens, of the Army of the Osage and Gasconade, we have not been wholly assured of the unqualified patriotism of the people of Missouri, particularly since the episode of the sale of Kansas City mules to the Spanish government," remarks "Rose" Field in the Chicago Post. "Happily our apprehensions are allayed by the patriotic stand taken by two of the greatest 'living Missourians, Adolphus Busch and Tony Faust. A dispatch from St. Louis relates that at a dinner party in the West end Mr. Busch 'said that he was for war first, last and all the time, and Tony Faust was equally determined in his views.' It is known that Mr. Busch as brewer and Mr. Faust as a dispense control not only St. Louis, but a great part of the territory of Missouri, and when they speak public opinion has been set Both gentlemen are wealthy and philanthropic and stand ready to contribute cheerfully from their cold storage uses and vanife the sinews of war St. Louis, and we venture to predict that the room in which these patriotic sentiments were delivered will be hereafter as of ground which has been so long pointed out as the place on which the feet of Adolphus Busch once rested."

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis Friday rendered a decision in the pension claim of Adolphus Limoges late of Company D, First Michigan cavairy, which is of especial interest, as it has a bearing upon injuries received in line of duty. The claimant has given the following account of the circumstances under which he was injured: "Cuthbert son and I had some words about some money I was keeping for him. He was lying down on some hay drunk. His pocketbook was half way out of his pocket. went to the corporal of the guard and told him to come look at Cuthbertson. The corporal told me to take the pocketbook and keep it for him till he sobered up He knew Cuthbertson and I were very warm friends. About an hour afterwar Tom got up and came to me, asking for his money. I told him I had it and it wa safe and when he got sober he could have it. I was afraid he would lose it. He got mad and went away. He came back in a few minutes and struck me." In his opin ion, the assistant secretary says: "The statement that he was told by the corporal of the guard to take charge of Cuthbertson's pocketbook is not corroborated. In other respects his account of the affair agrees substantially with what is told by other witnesses, none of whom, however, are very reliable. Cuthbertson says thought the claimant intended to steal his money. Conceding the facts to be as stated, it is evident that the assault upon claimant was not wholly without provecation, as in the cases of William H. Ammerman (3 P. D., 1). The assault grew out of an altercation concerning some property belonging to Cuthbertson, which been taken from him by claimant. It was a controversy about a purely personal matter having no connection with the performance of any military duty. The fact that claimant, at the time the assault was made, was engaged in the performance of duty (cleaning his horse) does not settle his status as to 'line of duty' with respect to the injury. We have to take into consideration the circumstances which led up to the assault. If the claimant had done nothing to provoke an assault, or if what he did do had been done in the course of his duty as a soldier, he would unquestionably have been in the line of But in taking Cuthbertson's pocketbook he stepped outside of the limits of his duty as a soldier and acted solely in his capacity as a private individual. Whether his motives were good or bad is immaterial. After careful consideration am of the opinion that the appellant's claim for pension under the old or so-'general' law was properly rejected and the rejection is accordingly affirmed.

A Reason.

rom the Washington Star. "I sometimes wonder," said one enthus ast, "why the baseball season doesn't begin earlier. "It's a wholly impractical idea," replied

the other. "They've got to give us a chance to get over our spring colds. Otherwise how could we yell?" Wasted Opportunity. om Town Topics. She-"How dare you kiss me, sir?"

He-"Because I love you." She-"How long have you loved me?" She-"Oh, George! what a lot of tim we've lost."

FEMININE FACT AND FANCY.

The composer of the words of the song, "If Dreams Were True," is Miss Adelia Alice Humphrey, a Kansas girl, and a graduate of the state university.

"I met an especially charming woman the other day, who has just returned to America, her native land, after twenty years spent in Paris," says a writer in the Wash ington Post. "Contrary to the custom of most Americans who have lived abroad, she is exceedingly euthusiastic in her admiration of America and everything and everybody American. I asked what things id pleased her most. 'The women, first she said. They all look so respectable The men, second. They are so broad-shouldered, and they look so trustworthy, and third, American table manners, for I think the well-bred American eats in a nicer way than anybody else on earth."

In the new woman perturbation of the day, it might be well to raise the question of woman's position in the possibly impending war. Ever since the Maine dis aster occurred, letters from Canada to Colorado have been received from women of fering their services to the country. These throw little light on the question, how ever, because where the applicant does no definitely state that she wishes to be a nurse her services are not offered in any way in which they can be of use. In the event of war there would be a great de mand for nurses, but even after filling this there would remain an unemployed army of patriotic women-especially if the same principle of selecting the nurses pre vailed as during the late rebellion. A circular distributed by the superintendent of nurses in 1861 read: "No women under 30 need apply. All nurses are required to be very plain looking women. Their dresses must be either brown or black, with no bows, no curls or jewelry and no hoop skirts." During the civil war the women' organizations of the Northern states alone aised \$5,000,000 by fairs and sewing cir cles. Anything in this line, of course, i not sufficiently imbued with the spirit o modernity to be feasible in the present instance, but if it were necessary for wome o raise a fund it has been suggested that he demand could be easily met by Delsarte entertainments, amateur theatricals or bicy cle tournaments. There is also a possible opening for the young woman anxious to win fame and a name for herself in the possible commander-in-chief-ship of loomer brigade.

national W. C. T. U. to the late Frances E. Willard. has made the public better snown with its real founder, Mrs. Martha McClellan Brown, Mrs. Brown, born at Baltimore, is the wife of Rev. W. K. Brown D. D., and is the mother of six children three married, all vigorous, active intelligent workers in educational, literary, Chrisian and social engagements. There are her trophies of love and life; all else is sake. Graduated from a Pennsylvania colognized by two unusual literary degrees from Pennsylvania colleges in 1882-Ph. D. and LL. D., being the second woman who was honored with the latter title, Dr. Mitchell, of Vassar, being the first. By the earnest solicitation of a committee of gentlemen in Greenburgh, Pa., she was introduced to the public as a lecturer on national topics in Music hall, Philadelphia, in the winter of 1864. She delivered two lectures which she was asked to repeat in the same city within ten days. brought in many calls, and her lectureship was inaugurated. Becoming identified with Good Templary, her platform work for emperance was unique for six or seven ears, being the only woman on the public platform in Ohio, and being called abr and in extensive council. She was chief of the order for two terms, and in the executive board seventeen years, during which time she lectured in the principal

The accrediting of the founding of the

cities of nineteen states. From 1868 to 1876 she was editor of weekly political paper at Alliance, O., and everywhere, by her presence, her speeches her conversation and her pen, she held oman's equal position in professional and business life essentially natural, as in home life. In the spring of 1869 Mrs. Brown agreed to go into the organization of the Prohibition party movement on the condion that it sho suffrage. She held her equal position in every respect, speaking, writing, presiding serving as secretary in great conventions in everything promoting the party until 1897 at Pittsburg, when the party adopted the single plank, and Mrs. Brown stepped out of the organization.

"Oilo San" is the story of the daughter of a Japanese noble, written by Onot Watanna for the March number of the American Home Journal, published at Chiago. Yuri was the petted sister of seven blg brothers. She had been given her own way since childhood. She had played with the children of peasants-an uncommo practice among noblemen's daughters, and as a result Yuri had grown to love Ichir Omi, an old playmate whose father had charge of Yuri's father's farms. But the big brothers knew nothing of what was passing in Ititle Yuri's heart. Neither did furi herself know until the Makoda, a professional matchmaker, appeared upon the scene and submitted to the brothers the proposal of Shimoda Otama, a man of no ble birth, who wished to marry Yuri, Then Yuri, to her sorrow, learned that petting he child did not mean indulging the wom an, and the stubbornness of her Samoura blood rose within her as the wedding prep arations were being made. As a last re sort, Yuri had a plan to carry out, but it was a desperate one for a Japanese girl It caused Yuri's maid to cry out, when it was confided to her, "Oa! mistress--san hat would be lamentable!" Nevertheles. the faithful attendant, though she was ter rified at her mistress' boldness in thwart ing the will of her brothers, submissively at Kynshu, where Omi was fitting him self as a teacher. When Yuri and Omi are married, they present themselves simultaneously with Yuri's seven big brothers to Shimoda Otama. Yuri pleads her cause before her unsuccessful lover and he is forgiving even to the extent of adopting the newly wed couple. The brothers forgive heir little sister, are happy because she is suppy, and all ends well. 'Ojio San" is interesting as the worl

of a young Japanese girl who is temporarily staying in this country. The story is told simply and expressed in direct hildlike language. Throughout there is naive freshness something of which may perhaps, be caught from this last sen ence: "I believe Otama became a ver hig man in Kyushu because the were overjoyed at his kindness and benev plence and I think he and the seven big brothers said, 'Bless you, my children, just as you would do in America."

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

While the American people are now prac ically united in the demand that hostilities in Cuba must cease, and that the United States shall intervene to that end, even at the cost of a war with Spain, they are di vided as to the wisdom of the president's policy in not having already restored peace to Cuba. There is, however, no ro division as to the president's motives in following that policy.

He has clearly been free from any self

ish political purpose merely to advance his own or his party's interests. There is no foubt that war would be popular. It is be leved both by the Republicans and Democrats that it would greatly strengther he Republican party, if it should not elim nate for a time all formidable opposition Major McKinley was long looked upon a essentially a politician, but he seems to have risen above politics in his treatment of the Cuban question. There are many who deny his wisdom in postponing definite action so long, but there are few, if any,

selleve that he has been actuated by any

but the most honorable motives. There are

deliberate; but they do not believe that if he had been seeking selfish and party advantage he would have been so deliberate.

A Transmarine Telephone.

From the Atlanta Constitution. Is it likely that the telephone will ever supersede the telegraph in transmarine

communications? While this question may sound visionary, is not asked in mere idleness. Within the past few months some of the leading business men and financiers of this coun try have felt it worth their while to discuss feasibility of establishing telephon connection between the United States and Great Britain. Nothing may come of this enterprise, but undoubtedly there is more to recommend it than appears at first glance. Shrewd business men and financiers do not usually engage in chasing When we take into account the marvelous

products of inventive genius with which

the present century abounds, such as the comotive engine, the electric light, the telegraph, the telephone, the steamboat any many others, we can hardly find it rational to doubt the possibility of anything. One hundred years ago our simple forefathers would have ridiculed the prophet who ventured to predict that within other hundred years gigantic ocean steamers would be plying between New York and foreign ports, enabling tourists to describe the circuit of the globe in less time than two months. With even greater incredulity would they have listened to the prophecy that within some fifty years or lightnings would be harnessed to our engines and made to do our bidding in the workshop and underneath the waves. But such things have actually transpired. Science within the century which is now ed the fiend of darkness from the earth. Since men now living have witnesse the performance of these miracles, it is visionary to predict that in the course o ter? We can hold communication even not with a friend some thousand miles re-

drawing to its close has converted the world into one vast neighborhood and rout. time some means will be discovered for throwing the human voice across the wamoved from us and yet distinguish voice perfectly; and since this is possible, what limit can be placed upon the resources of the telephone? Whether the present enterprise succeeds or not, the day is not far distant when the telegraph will be discarded and the two great hemispheres, through the medium of the telephone, will be brought into hearing of each other's voices.

He Is Full of Concepts.

From the New York Sun. Our esteemed contemporary, Law Notes, avers that "if some one competent to the task would edit, sort, and index the profound concepts of Governor Leedy's brain and thus make them accessible to other philosophers, he would render a service to the human race and memory, and gain immortal laurels." Law Notes little knows what an immense task it has planned. The great Populist governor of Kansas is full of concepts. His legal concepts alone could not be contained in less than 1,000 volume the size of the Revised Statutes. It would take a force of 500 shorthand writers, writing twenty-four hours a day for 2,400 years to set down the concepts of the Hon. John W. Lecdy. Suppose the necessary funds for the work were raised. How is Mr. Leedy to be found and examined? Ever he hurled himself at the supren court, the army, and the navy, he has been in hiding in Topeka. When the army comes to destroy the foes of plutocare; Mr. Leedy will not be on exhibition. H has concepts too precious to be lost.

Surplus Revenue for March.

From the Chicago Post. In the face of the largest expenditure for March in many years the national revenues for the month just closed exceed the expenditures by \$1,949,750. The total was \$22,958,750, of which \$15,450,432 was derived from customs, \$12.888,234 from internal revenues and \$4,620,084 from miscellaneous sources. The expenditures were \$31,909,000. In this total the largest item was \$12.290,000 for pensions. Naturally the expenses for the navy increased from an average of less than \$3,000,000 to \$5,241,000. The expenditures on account of the were \$5,151,000, which is somewhat above the

It is impossible to tell how much the suspense over the Cuban question affected the revenues. But the war cloud undoubtedly exercised a very depressing effect on im portations.

The Omen of the Owl.

From the Atlanta Constitu "You heah dat?" said Uncle William to the little pickaninny who was crouching at his feet. "You heah dat, don't you?" It was late at night and an owl had

screamed on the roof. 'Dar's a murder gwine on somewhar's,' he continued, "en somebody wuz ki when dut owl hollered. I never knowed it ter fail. De owl in de killin' business hi se'f, en he know des whut gwine on in de

da'k night." The pickaninny crawled under the bed clothes and covered his head. The owl screamed again and flew away.

"Trouble, trouble!" muttered the old man 'en sich a col' rainy night fer it! shouldn't wonder ef some er dem low-coun try niggers ain't tu'n fool ergin en put des ck in de noose." There was a knock on the door, a shuf-

"Open de do', Uncle William, fer He knew the voice, but he was suspi lous, and he called through the windowchink:

fling of teet outside, and he heard his name

called, in trembling tones:

"Whut has you been a-doin' of now What fotch you heah, so late?"
"Open de do'! Open de do'-quick!" Uncle William loosened the chain a little way, when the man outside threw his

weight against the door and forced an entrance. He crouched, panting, in a dark corner of the cabin. "Whut has you done now?" repeated Un cle William. "I ain't gwine harbor you 'less you tell me-whut has you done? Don't

you see you scart de boy ter death?" The little pickaninny was sitting up in bed, screaming lustily.
"Dey's outside dar," said the man-"on de groun'; but-wait 'twell I ketch my breath. Go out en fotch 'em in!" Uncle William peered out into the dark ness, and saw what appeared to be a well-

"You's killed somebody," he said, him up, en put him in dat sack, en dragged him ter my do'-you devil, you!" "No. 1 ain't," said the man, and he reached out-looked furtively around-listening-and then dragged the sack inside.

filled crocus sack lying on the ground.

And then-He drew forth: One turkey, two ducks and five fat hens! "Dey gimme a close race fer half er mile," said the man, "but I dodged 'em, en made fer yo' place."

"Well, I declar'!" said Uncle William, feeling the fowls, "I thought fum de way you come, dat you'd been a-killin' son body! En heah it is-nuttin' but chickens But dey des ez fat ez butter! Stir dat fire en put on de pot. But-Lawd; Lawd! thought fum de way dat owl hollered dat somebody had been a-doln' er somethin wrong, en hit tu'ns out ter be nuttin' but thickens! Well, well! But Jim!"

"I lis'senin' ter you." 'You orter quit yo' meanness en jine de church! You pick de turkey, en I'll pici de ducks!"

Here he held up a warning finger.

Dangerous Knowledge.

"So he is a Frenchman? And a fugitive

from justice? "Yes. In his own country he is und

suspicion of having guilty knowledge of the ocence of one who has been convicted many who believe he should have been less | and imprisoned."

BY THE STREAM.

By the stream I dream in calm delight, and watch How the clouds like crowds of snowy-hued and white

robed maidens pass. And the water into ripples breaks and sparkles as

Like a host of armored knights with silver helmets on their heads,

And I deem the stream an emblem life may go.

For I find a mind may sparkle much and yet but shallows show,
And a sout may glow with myriad lights and wondrous mysteries,

When it only lies a dormant thing and mirrors what -Paul Laurence Dunbar. THE FARMER SAT IN HIS EASY

The farmer sat in his easy chair. Smoking his pipe of clay, While his hale old wife with busy care Was clearing the dinner away:

sweet little girl with fine bine eyes on her grandfather's knee was catching files The old man haid his hand on her head. With a tear on his wrinkled face; He thought how often her mother, dead,

Had sat in the self-same place: "Don't smoke," said the child; "how it makes you The house dog lay stretch'd out on the floor

Where the shade after noon used to steal; The busy old wife by the open door Was turning the spinning wheel; And the old brass clock on the manteltre Had plodded along to almost three:

Still the farmer sat in his easy chair. While close to his heaving breast The moisten'd brow and the check so fair Of his sweet grandchild were press'd, His head, bent down, on her soft hair lay-Fast asleep were they both that summer day,

YOUTH AND MANHOOD.

-Charles G. Eastman.

We are stronger, and are better, Under manhood's sterner reign: Still we feel that something sweet And will never come again. -Richard Henry Stoddard.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

An important branch of the meat trade has developed in New York in the last eight or ten years, according to a metropolitan writer. On the East side, among the very poor, it is impossible to sell the finer parts of a beef, such as Delmonico steaks, boneless sirioins, tenderloins, etc., which retail elsewhere for 22 to 26 cents a pound. Chuck, flank, shoulder rump, etc., are in demand among the tenements. Still, the retail butchers must buy their supplies n quarters, the good with the bad, and it is the disposition of the former that has grown this important branch. The largest butcher firm in New York controls it. Peo-Astoria, Delmonico's, any of the older hotels, at the clubs or in the private houses of the rich, little imagine that it comes from some small, humble shop in the tene-ment district. The wagons of the firm mentioned make daily tours of the East side gathering up all the finer portlens of each carcass and leaving in return the cheap stuff of its own, which the leading hotels and restaurants would not buy. The balance of trade puts money in the purse of the small dealer by relieving him of an unsalable commodity and enables the firm to do an enormous business on a small capital-merely the difference in values.

A syndicate of young thieves in Paris has been working the profitable industry of robbing the robber. At the great fashion shops of the Louvre and the Bon Marche, the detectives whose duty it is to watch for the shoplifter have been assisted for many weeks by a band of amateurs whose existence they never suspected. The false nspectors enter the shops as customers and hang about until they find their suspect departing with purloined goods. Then, having got their victim, generally a woman, they track her home, demand restitution of the stolen property, and insist upon searching her rooms. Here there are countless opportunities for plunder. Anything that is new or handsome they can claim as stolen property, and the detected one is, of course, in no position to resist.

During the reading of the simple funeral service at the home of Anton Seidl, in New York, Thursday, one of the globes of the center chandeller cracked and everybody in the rooms looked startled, "That means another death." whispered a tall young woman in black to her companion. "I wonder who it will be now." A few moments later a hysterical sob came from the rear parlor. It was from the grief-stricken widow. She had fainted. But she quickly revived and the moment she reached the easket she threw herself across it, as if trying to embrace the still form, exclaim-ing: "Oh, my love! My love!" All who witnessed her grief seriously accepted the

omen. Former Bouncer Billy Edwards announced that he has brought suit against the Hoffman house corporation in New York for defamation of character. He claims that he has been unjustly barred from the privileges of the billiard room. Manager Cadigan made a rule recently regarding betting in the billiard room, and he says that if Edwards has been barred out of the billiard room it is because of violation of that rule. Billy, as is well known, is the ex-champion lightweight boxer. He was for many years employed as a special officer at the Hoffman house, and at present he is making his headquarters under

his hat on Broadway. "If what I see in the shop windows here are the standards. I must say the mysterious autocrat of styles has lost his sense of the artistic," said a well-dressed Westerner in New York the other day. stand lavender shirts and yellow hosiery, but I draw the line at green hats and plaid handkerchiefs." The Gotham haberdashers and hatters are making human nightmares out of the chappies. The fellow who attempts to dress himself in the lates; wrinkles will be in danger of arrest for masque

rading in the street. "Don't you see," said the Atlanta Constitution's colored veteran, the other day, "what dey doin' wid de niggers in dis heah war time; en ain't it des ez I tol' you?" "W'y-whut dey doin'?" "Well, suh, ef dey ain't gone en sont a whole regiment er cullud sojers ter de Dry Tortures! Min' you, now-tuk 'um all fum a lan' whar dey has iocal option en sont 'um ter de Dry Tortures! I tells you, de cullud race ain't got no show 'tall on de top side er de worl'!'

When General John B. Gordon was lecturing in a Michigan town the other evening, a telegram from the South was handed to him which read: "One hundred and fifty thousand of your comrades stand ready to follow your lead in the protection of our national honor." After reading it he said: "I think I hear Rebel yells and Yankee hurrahs mingled as our common country unites in the protection of our flag."

According to official statistics given out April 1, there were 104 suicides during the last three months in New York. Thirty got a gun and forty-four went to the drug store, where poison is plentiful. The majority were persons between the ages of 23 and 45 years. Of those who committed selfdestruction, seventy-nine were males and twenty-five females.

Rhine this winter. They appear only when the river is very low, and the date of their appearance is then cut into them. They are believed to forebode a year of bad crops. One French citizen is doing his best to

"Hunger stones" have been seen in the

cave his country from depopulation. A new recruit in Paris startled the enrollment board by announcing that he was the thirty-fourth child of his father,